Going to Klondike?

As to whether there are any diseases

peculiar to the miners' calling there is

evidence that, with one, or perhaps two,

exceptions, there are none such. These

exceptions are an affection of the eye,

termed "nystagmus," and, in a lesser degree, that disease of the respiratory

organs which usually goes by the name

of miners' asthma. Nystagmus, al-

though not a prevalent affection, is one

with well marked symptoms directly

traceable to the posture of the collier

The symptoms are oscillation with

more or less of a rolling motion of the eyeballs, giddiness, with headache, and the sppearance of objects moving in a

circle, or lights dancing before the eyes.

In severe cases the person affected may stumble and be so much incon-

venienced as to be obliged to stop work.

Dr. Simeon Snell of Sheffield has given

this disease special attention for about

20 years and has published the results

of his investigations, which show be-

yond all reasonable doubt that nystag-

mus is confined almost entirely to those

underground workmen who are engaged

in holing or undercutting the coal, and

is due to the miners' habit of looking

upward above the horizontal line of

vision, and more or less obliquely while

at work lying on his side. It has been

observed also in firemen and others who

have occasion frequently to examine

the roof, turning the eyes obliquely

while doing so. Any other occupation

in which the person may habitually

turn the eyes upward and sideways will

induce nystagmus.—Coal Trade Jour-

Artists' Failures.

"Do not, let me beg of you, be afraid of so called failures," said a well known artist addressing his class. "They are only stepping stones to success, the premiums we all must pay for experience. I may say, without vanity, that I have been fairly successful in my pro-

fession, and yet to one canvas that suc-

ceeded there have been as many as 40

which I have scraped down with my

palette knife in disgust. Even if a stu-

dent never succeeds, his very failures

It is not only to art that this exhorta-

tion might apply. In every career, in every walk in life, the same point of

view should be taken. Failures are not

failures really—they are lessons; they are stepping stones. They should not be

associated for a moment with despond-

ency or hopelessness. Just as a child

tumbles and picks himself up as a mat-

ter of course and runs gayly on, so

should we children of a larger growth regard the ups and downs of life, never

losing courage, however often we tum-

ble. Young people especially should be

taught that it is not always success

to succeed and that disappointments

should be taken philosophically. The

idea of a booby prize in games is a good

one. There are many prizes in life for those who apparently fail, and even in worldly matters the last shall be first

and the first shall be last in nine cases

First Person Photographed.

It was in 1842 that John Draper, then

a professor in the University of New

York, made the first portrait photo-

graph. The subject was Elizabeth Dra-

per, his sister. Professor Draper had the

idea that in order to produce distinct

facial outlines in photography it would

be necessary to cover the countenance of

the person photographed with flour.

This seems a strange notion now, and it

proved not to be a good one then, for all

of Professor Draper's early attempts were failures. Finally he left off the

flour and then was quite successful. This so delighted him that he sent the

picture to Sir William Herschel, the em-

inent English astronomer. Sir William

was in turn delighted and made known

Professor Draper's success to the scien-

tific men of Europe. He also sent Pro-fessor Draper a letter of acknowledg-

ment and congratulation, which has been carefully preserved in the archives of the Draper family.

out of ten. -New York Tribune.

may be noble."

while at work.

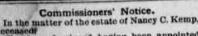
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from your grocer. Sold everywhere and

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In the matter of the estate of Nancy C. Kemp, deceased?

We, the undersigned having been appointed by the Hon. Matthew Bush, Judge of Probate in and for the county of Shiawassee, State of Michigan, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjusts all claims and demands of all persons against said estate, do hereby give notice that we will meet at the office of Newton Baidwin, in the city of Owosso, in said county, on Monday, the 25th day of October, 1897, and on the 26th day of January, A. D., 1898, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of cach of said days, for the purpose of receiving and adjusting all claims against said estate, and that six months from the 26th day of July, 187, are allowed to creditors to present their claims to said commissioners for adjustment and allowance.

Dated the 4th day of August, A. D., 1897.

EDGAR P. BYERLY.

CORNELIUS HIBBARD,

JOHN W. DEWEY.

COMMISSIONERS.

Chancery Sale.
STATE OF MICHIGAN.
IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE COUNTY
OF SHIAWASSEE, IN CHARCERY.
SAMANTHA D. STEWART,
SAMANTHA D. STEWART,

Complainant.

JOHN MCBRIDE.

EDWARD SHELDON.
CATHERINE SHELDON.
SARAH RECKHOW. AND
ELIZABETH CONNOLLY.

Defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a decree of said court made in the above entitled cause on the 25th day of March. 1897, notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, one of the Circuit Court Commissioners for said County, will sell at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in Corunas, in said county, on Saturday the 4th day of September, 1897, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the following described land and premises, to-wit:

West one half (%) of the south west quarter (%) of section fourteen (14) township six (6) north, range two (2) east, containing eighty acres, be the same more or less.
Dated, July 16, 1897.

Dated, July 16, 1897.
WARREN PIERPONT,
Warren for Shiawas

Circuit Court Commissioner for County, Mich. Lyon & Haddle, Complainant's Solicitors.

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, 188
COUNTY OF SHIAWASSEE, 188
At a session of the Probate Court for said
County, held at the Probate Office, in the City
of Corunna, on Tuesday the 10th day of August,
in the year one thousand eight hundred and nine-

Present Matthew Bush, Judge of Probate.

Present Matthew Bush, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Bruce D. Bartlett, deceased, on reading and filing the petition of Henry H. Bartiett, praying that administration of said estate may be granted to the petitioner or some other suitable person.

It is ordered, that the 7th day of September next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate Office, be assigned for hearing said petition.

tition.

And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published three successive weeks pre-And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing in THE OWOSSO TIMES a newspaper printed and circulating in said county of Shiawassee.

MATTHEW BUSH,

Judge of Probate.

Order of Publication.

State of Michigan—In the Circuit Court for the County of Salawassee, in Chancery.

Ida Hyde complainant vs. Levi Hyde defondant. Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the County of Shlawassee in Chancery, at Corunna, on the 27th day of July A. D. 1897. In this cause it appearing from amdavit on file that the defendant Levi Hyde's residence is unknown to said complainant, on motion of Kilpatrick & Pierpont, complainant's solicitors, it is ordered that the said defendant Levi Hyde cause his Pierpont, complainant's solicitors, it is ordered that the said defendant Levi Hyde cause his appearance to be entered herein within five months from the date of this order, and in case of his appearance that he cause his answer to the complainant's bill of complaint to be filed, and a copy thereof to be served on complainant's solicitors within twenty days after service on him of a copy of said bill and notice of this order: and that in default thereof, said bill be taken as confessed by the said defendant. And it is further ordered that within twenty days the said complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in The Owoeso Times a newspaper printed, published, and circulating in said county, and that such publication be continued there at least once in each week, for tax weeks in succession, or that complainant cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said defendant at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for his appearance.

Stearns F. Smith.

Circuit Judge.

Kilpathick & Pierport.

Complainant's Solicitors.

KILPATRICK & PIERPONT, Complainant's Solicitors.

Chancery Sale.

Chancery Sale.

In pursuance and by virtue of an order and decree of the Circuit Court for the county of Shiawassee and State of Michigan, in chancery, made and entered on the lith day of June, 1897, in a certain case therein pending, wherein James H. McDonald, executor of the estate of Gavin Telfer, deceased, is complainant, and August Wendt, August Perjeberg, Mrs. August Perjeberg, his wife; William Telfer, Arletta Telfer, Matthias L. Stewart, and Charles D. Stewart, are defendants. Notice is hereby given that I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Corunna, county of Shiawassee, and State of Michigan, (that being the piace in which the circuit court for the county of Shiawassee is held) on Monday, the 26th day of September, 1897, at cloven o'clock a. m. of that day, the following land, to-wit. Situate in the township of Rush, county of Shiawassee, State of Michigan, and described as west half of the south west quarter of section three (3), in township eight (8), north range, two (2) east, and containing eighty (80) acres, more or less.

Dated August 2, 1897.

JOSEPH H. COLLINS, Circuit Court Commissioner, Sh'awassee Coun-

Dated August 2, 1807.

JOSEPH H. COLLINS,
Circuit Court Commissioner, Sh'awassee County, Mich.

JAMES H. McDonald,
Solicitor for Complainant,

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY CONFOUNDS THE PROPHETS

His Policy of Reform In Marked Contrast to That of His Predecessor-No Removals Can Be Made From the Classified Service Except For Cause.

The order of President McKinley, recently issued, in respect to removals and appointments in the civil service of the government will sensibly encourage the advocates of reform and confound the prophets who were sure that the administration would take a backward step in this matter. Instead of rescinding the order of the last administration, issued just before it went out of office and intended to protect the partisans who had obtained places, that regulation is left practically intact, the civil service rules are extended to 65 custom house offices not heretofore under the classified service, and a new rule promulgated which gives better protection to competent officials than any regulation yet established. The only appointments taken out of the classified list are one cashier and one deputy in each customs district and one deputy collector in each subport or station, but e n these appointments are so hedged ab with rules that they are really comp at-

This act of President McKinley is justly regarded as the most distinct triumph won for reform in the civil service. The public has heard so many civil service reform promises made by the lip and then seen them broken by the act that it is not strange that the confidence of the country in the sincerity of pledges on this subject had become seriously weakened. No more discouraging example in this way can be cited than the one given by the last administration. Entering office with great pretensions of reform, it was no sooner in power than it threw to the winds all its pledges and began as sweeping changes as were known in the best days

of the spoils system. In the consular offices a larger number of changes were made than had ever been seen before in the same time, the treasury department at Washington was nearly cleared of its experienced, clerks in order to make places for Democratic partisans and in other departments efficient Republicans had their standing reduced for the same purpose, while throughout the country the same policy of removal and partisan appointment was pursued. And then when the country had condemned and voted out of office the administration responsible for this travesty on reform an order was promulgated putting all these partisan appointees under the protection of the civil service rules.

This was the situation which con-fronted Mr. McKinley when he came into office. And the question he had to ask himself was whether it would be better to tacitly consent to the wrong done by his predecessor by leaving un-rescinded Mr. Cleveland's order and allowing his partisan appointments to remain or whether he should permit a general weeding out of the incompetents and then extend the rules anew. If he took the latter course, he was sure to be charged with partisanship and a general outcry would have been made that another illustration had been given of the insincerity of parties in making civil service reform pledges. President McKinley chose the former path, and the great majority of the intelligent people of the country will agree that he has chosen wisely. A few years will see the incompetents weeded out of the offices, but it would have needed a good many years to have restored the people's trust in a Republican reform pledge had President McKinley apparently violated his pledge. No one can accuse him now of even the appearance of partisanship or of a willingness to use the error of his predecessor as an excuse for gratifying the demand for

But the most distinct contribution President McKinley makes to civil service reform is his order covering re-movals from the classified service. These cannot be made except for cause and upon written charges and after the accused has had an opportunity for defense. This rule is really of more value to the reform than all those promulgated by previous presidents. It puts a stop at once to the many evasions of the other rules which have been eagerly resorted to by the enemies of civil service reform, and it would alone define President McKinley's attitude on the question. He has taken the right step at the right time and in the right way, as he has done frequently since he became president. As the Brooklyn Eagle says, "His action is on the side of civiliza-tion, justice and the future." If he should do nothing else worthy of no-tice, this one act will gain him the plaudits of the country and the com-mendation of history. — Philadelphia



A protective tariff is the best thing to protect prosperity.—Lourisville Com-

BRITISH WHEAT BUYERS.

Individual Interest, Not Sentiment, Char-

Free traders tell us that a protectiv tariff policy prevents our exporting goods to foreign parts. Whether the repeated assertion of this argument is based on an assumption of the producers' ignorance we do not know. We have never heard a free trader go beyond the bold assertion to any explanation how a tariff on imports affected exports very materially.

It will be borne in mind that there is to be no tariff on exports, yet they tell us that we will kill our foreign market if we protect our home market. How Who will explain how? When asked to explain how that effect is produced by a protective tariff, the usual answer is: "Why, if we tell England she shall not ship her manufactured goods into the United States in competition with American goods of course England will say to the United States, 'Then we will not buy your wheat nor your flour.'"

Now that is an explanation based wholly on the idea that it is England as a nation which buys our products, and there is just the error which is the foundation of the free trader's strongest argument. England buys no wheat nor anything else from us, unless it is a little to supply her army and navy. It is not England, but it is an Englishmanan individual, not a nation—that does

the purchasing.

Now that English wheat buyer is not the individual who owns a knife fac-tory at Sheffield, he is not the man who runs a cotton factory, he is not the fel-low who controls the Irish linen mills, he is not even a second cousin of the chap who manufactures silks.

When that wheat buyer goes down on 'change at Liverpool, he is not likely to stop and say to himself: "That Yankee congress has passed a law which prevents some linen factories of Ireland from selling linen to Minnesota people, and the result of that law will be that after awhile the flax of Minnesota will be made into linen right near the Minnesota farmers. Therefore I'll not buy any No. 1 hard wheat of the Red river valley."

No, that wheat buyer does not worry half so much about the English knifemaker or the Irish linen manufacturer as he does about the fact that the telegraph shows him that wheat is selling for a ha'penny lower in Minneapolis today than it was yesterday and that therefore he can get Yankee wheat more cheaply than he can Australian or Venezuelan wheat.

There is a heap of sentimentalism about the free trader's gush concerning the brotherhood of all nations, but when it comes down to the business of buying and selling the individual looks after the individual. It is a selfish world, a very practical world, in business matters.-Northwestern Agriculturist.

MEXICO'S FOREIGN DEBT.

Kiting Skyward as Their Silver Currency Goes the Other Way.

What simple minded children of nature those Mexicans are! Here all their multitudinous foreign debt is leaping skyward as their silver currency sinks into the pit. The annual interest on their national bonds has risen \$1,000, 000 in a week. Their railway securities, held abroad and all payable in gold, are weakening at the sight of the fearful increase in premium which these corporations will have to pay to discharge their obligations. But the benighted heathens never so much as whisper repudiation. Apparently they hat it me that the "creditor class" should be obliged to take 417 grains of silver in discharge of a dollar of debt without regard to the value of the grain has never penetrated their opaque Central American skulls. Poor honest fools!

But Bryan is going there, and Bryan will teach them better. He will tell them that the main purpose of the convention which nominated him was to legalize the payment of 100 cent gold dollar foreign debt in 50 cent silver dollar domestic coin. He will quote Altgeld in the convention hall gloating over this very prospect and almost in these very words. He will tell how Joe Blackburn in Tammany hall gleefully depicted the foreign creditor "backing up his cart' to the treasury for 50 cent dollars in place of the 100 cent dollars he lent. He will quote the great majority of the convention which affirmed this position in the vote on Senator Hill's resolution against the impairment of "gold clause" contracts—that is, he will if he is true to the cardinal article of his faith. And if he does President Porfirio Diaz, being an honest sort of autocrat, will show him the door, the steps and the bottom thereof with a suddenness which only Spanish-American courtesy will differentiate from the violence due to the common North American hatrack thief .- New York Press.

Southern Inconsistency.

The act of those southern senators who voted against the duties on manufactured cotton, but for the duties on raw cotton, is a marvel of shortsightedness. The best customer the southern raiser of cotton has is the northern manufacturer of cotton. If the American cotton manufacturer were not prolected, the southern cotton raiser would have a curtailed market and a lower price for his product. Protection to the raw product would avail nothing if free trade in the manfactured product ruined American cotton manufacturers and deprived the raiser of cotton of his best market. But the south has acknowledged the principle of protection and has recognized the value and necessity of protection along some lines.

Protection's Strength Illustrated. In a senate not controlled by the Republicans a majority of ten for protec-tion is a demonstration of the growth and permanent strength of the Republican economic policy. - Cincinnati Times-Star.

JESTS OF THE JOKERS.

A Necessary Change "What is home without a mother?"
Tear the dear old motto down.
In its place hang quite another.
Stitched in worsted, framed in brown

There's another woman dearer, Harder far to keep and please, And some day that's coming nearer We'll adore her on our kness

While sobs choke your epiglottis
Far the dear old legend hurl
Hang another—namely, "What is
Home without a servant girl?"
—T. Winthrop in New York Truth.

At a recent birthday party in Shepherd's Bush a young lady began a song, "The autumn days have come, ten thousand leaves are falling." She began too high. "Ten thou-ousand—" she screamed, and then

stopped.
"Start her at five thousand!" cried an auctioneer who was present. -Tit-Bits

Greatly Relieved. First Partner-Heavens! Our bookkeep

Second Partner—Taken what? First Partner—His life,

ond Partner-Oh, what a relief! I thought you were going to say that he took some of our money.—Roxbury Ga-

Mrs. Peck—Here's another case of a man who forgot to appear on his wedding day. Henri Peck—And yet they call absent-mindedness a misfortune.—Philadelphia

A Pagan's Prayer.

O kindly fates, watch over me,
And, if you may, please also keep
My little wife from waking me
To ask me if I am asloep!
—Detroit Journal.

Humane

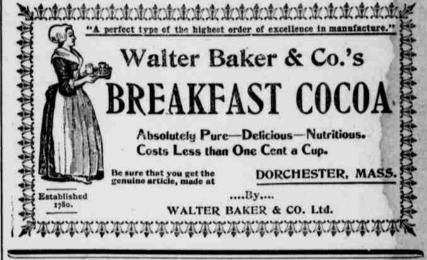
Rafferty (tugging wildly)—For th' love av hiven, Casey, hilp me pull th' pup off th' nayghur. It'll founder itsilf wid over-atin.—New York Journal.

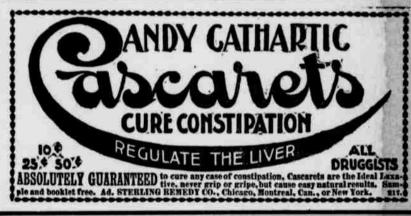
A Western Epitaph. Here hes the body of old Bill Byer, Who called Tarantula Jack a liar. The cor'ner sot and was satisfied To call it a case of subride.

Had Heard the Prodigy. A .- Have you heard the 8-year-old violin player who is creating such a sensation?

B.—Oh, yes. I beard him in Berlin 19
years ago.—Tits-Bits.

> Mary's Little Lamb. Mary had a little lamb, Short tailed and velvet eared. It wandered into Wall street, And then it disappeared.
>
> —New York Telegram





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